the expense of the whole, the existing rail-

cents a day in order to beap up, at their expense, capital with which to build new roads.

become a slower process under this method of managing railroad finances; but the Swiss

workman knows that men are more than rail-

roads; that it is better to wait for railroads than

to starve the children of railroad laborers.

would like to try with the Swiss railroads. If

The general ojection to the workman's

Paul-to tax the whole community, at the

require large capital.

erland, is trustworthy.

OLD MR. BINNEY.

In Search of a Housekeeper, He Finds a Wife.

All their friends had said, when Mrs. Binney her bonnet off. died, "Now, what a good thing it would be if old Mr. Binney would but marry Miss Bright!" the old gentleman slyly. Miss Bright had not been without her troubles, and very hard ones they had been, and a very becoming one, too." too, but she bore them with a brave heart, and carried a smiling face, and had a thankinl spirit within her, striving always to remember her blessings, and how much they outnumbered any cylls she was called upon to bear.

Indeed, to listen to Miss Bright's showing, you would have counted her as one of the luckiest persons ever born. She had had the kindest of friends, the most comfortable of situations, and the girls she had taught were endowed with an amiability of disposition which made it a positive pleasure to be with them. The only accusation she could bring | And she tip-toed to look in the chimney-glass, | As I said before, the member who brings the against them was that they were all in such a terrible hurry to grow up and get married, and and then she sat down to pour out the tea. "The baby. But for him, it would not occur to the then Miss Bright's occupation would be gone. and she compelled to step out into the world and find a fresh field for her labors.

As years rolled on, each one adding to the score of Miss Bright's age, those huntinggrounds of instruction became more and more narrowed. Children of eight began now where girls of eighteen used to leave off, and history and geography, to say nothing of the parts of speech and grammar, were all so altered that poor little Miss Bright had to acknowledge that "Very soon I sha'n't be left with anything to sured him of that. Miss Bright possessed at times she really did feel quite confused. teach," she would say pathetically, and then each of these good qualities. When she had Mr. Binney's achhew, Joe, or some other good | staid there when Mrs Binney was first ill, fellow who heard her, would declare she should set up a school for wives, for there never were such wives as the girls whom Miss Bright had brought up. She had taught Joe's wife Sally and her sister, and though since then she had had other situations, at holiday time, or when-· ever she was seeking employment, she always returned to the house of Dr. Brendon, their

When Mr. Dinuey dropped in, as he frequently d'd, to inquire after his old friends, ten, although I often feel inclined to." the Brendons, he from time to time found Miss Bright there, and happening on the occasion of one of her visits to bring the news that Mrs. minds me that it is getting time for me to go, Binney was ill, with no one whose business it | for it takes me quite an hour to get to the staseemed to be to look after her, nothing was | tion." more natural than that Miss Bright should volunteer, and a great comfort they found her. little woman that Mrs. Binney berself was in- road I shall wait at the corner for the omnibus fluenced in her favor, until, with an eye to their mutual comfort, Mr. Binney proposed
Miss Bright staying with them altogether.
"Why not?" he said. "We could well afford to pay her a salary." But this word salary,
"I shall go as far as the Conway road with acting like magic on Mrs. Binney, seemed to you." objected to having in her house a third party. | coat were brought to him, and away the two It was then that Miss Bright's friends pulled set off together. They chatted pleasantly as

would say, hopefully. "Whenever I have come | they will take me in." me, so I am not poing to despair new." And she said this all the more emphatically,

because, in spite of her confidence, she could | said softly. "I am sure I do not know why not help feeling that a voice which she could | people are all so good to me." not still kept repeating: "What will you do Mr. Binney apparently was no better able to when you grow older? Teaching will get inform her, and they walked on silently until harder than ever." That was true enough, the Conway road was reached. but what else was there for her to do?

Binney's as housekeeper, but this proposition | purse and Miss Bright knew that he intended had been made without the knowledge or con- settling with the man for the fare. She shook sent of the principal person concerned, who, as her head at him reprovingly. soon as the hiat was given, negatived it, he remembered that he had spent forty execi- should not go with you as far as the station."

lent years without a wife, and, notwithstandso very unhappy.

Susan, the cock, respectable and staid, would, and if it proved that she should give way to Binney fancied he could better put up with that evil than with too much of the economy from which he had suffered already.

Binney Joe and Sally and the Brendons had away. cherished for Miss Bright, were ruthlessly not to have a successor.

"If we could but have got her there as housekeeper," said two of those arch-conspirators, "the rest would have been easy." But though they returned to the attack several | me.' times, no good came of it. Mr. Binney shared in their regret at the loss of Miss Bright's pu- ing out his words excitedly. "Miss Bright, pils, wondered, as they did, what would become can yon-will you stay for me? Could you of her, and, his visitors gone, to make his sym- | consent to become Mrs. Binney?"

"He's an old stupid," said Sally, "and now she is going away altogether, ever so far "-for cently left a widow; her health was as delicate | if you will accept me." as her heart was kind, and when she made the proposition that Miss Bright should come and spend the remainder of her days with her it was not entirely of her own comfort she had and see them.

She could only stay a few hours with them when she came. The farewell visit was to be paid later. "But I think," she said, as she was off-gone, I declare!" going, "I will call on my way home and say good-by to Mr. Binney in case I might not have another opportunity." "Do," said Sally, and away she went.

Mr. Binney was at home. He had not been quite well lately; nothing more than a cold, them that a more happy, cheery couple never as a positive means of money-getting; and, but it had kept him a prisoner. To-day he were seen than the present Mr. and Mrs. Bin- above all, keep them out of the factories. Very might have gone out, but he had not felt inclined to, and he callently said he was glad to be in, as he should have been sorry indeed to have missed seeing Miss Bright.

"And so you are really going to leave us." he said, and almost regretfully, too. "Well, you will be very much missed. I don't know what the Brendons will do."

They will not miss me more than I shall' them," and the brave little woman made an effort, that her voice should not sound shaky;

No," he said, "that is true. I was saying the same to myself of myself only to-day?" "Yes, only with men it does not seem to matter, but with women the thought alway comes with a little shudder, that when we get old and want quiet and rest and a comfortable armchair by the fire there is a doubt whether we shall be able to get them." Mr. Binney did not answer, and fearing she

was saying too much about her own feelings the altered her tone, which had been a little ead, and went on in her usual cheerful way; "But then I ought to feel so thankful that this opening has been made for me. I told them that I knew semething would come; it has always done so; I have always been so lucky." "It's your happy disposition makes you say so, my dear Miss Bright; a cheerful spirit shortens the longest day. I wish I could follow your example. I often feel condemned at my want of contentment-of gratitude, I ought to

But that Miss Bright would not allow; she reminded Mr. Binney of the many kind actions he had done, and in her own quiet way thanked him for the thoughtful present he had sent to

"No, no, no, now you must not speak of that," Mr. Binney hastily interrupted her; and to give a turn to the conversation be said she "must have some tea," and ringing to order it, he hoped she could stay. Well, yes, she thought she could spare time

for that-indeed, to be plain, she was not in such a very great burry. The fact had been that Joe had had an unexpected holiday; and

come home to go out somewhere with Sally.

mony, too often, I fear, lest sight of in our day, by the young and the old, too." But Miss Bright did not agree. "No," she "knew so many united couples. There were the Brendons now-" but at this moment the "Only," said Mr. Binney, "you must take off your cloak, or you won't feel the good of it

when you go; and your bonnet, too-wouldn't

"Yes, indeed, I have-a present from Sally-

"Put it on then, and let me pass my opin-

"I think if you take my advice you will

ten years younger.

never wear any other."

you be more comfortable without that?" Miss Bright said "No," she would not take "Haven't a cap with you, I suppose?" said

Miss Bright hastened to obey, and when she came for his inspection the smile on her face brain. Apart from this one affliction, the poand the soft pink in her cheek made her look sition of the family is that of thousands of "Weil," she said, "now what do you think "Really," and she laughed softly; "but it is for high days and holidays, you know!" | ular work, at three francs (sixty cents) a day best tea things!" she said, admiringly; "I am | parents to publish the fact that, day after day so fond of pretty china!" And then, searching in the sugar basin, she added: "I have not forgotten that you like two lumps of sugar, you enough from that of the people about them to Mr. Binney smiled complacently; a feeling | Frau Bloest is gathering a little sum of money who could talk well, listen well, and hold her

does not apply, for both parents are sober. ing higher fares than such as are neces-The organized-charities palliative does not ap- sary to keep the roads in repair and pay wages. their evenings had passed very pleasantly, and recalling the things they had done he asked: ply, for both parents are vigorous and the In other words, he foresees the same advanfather has steady work. The postal-savings- tages for the traveling public of the future bank palliative does not apply, for they have over the present which the telegraphing public nothing to save.

thing in my going away," and she swallowed a sigh—"my evenings will be less lonely." "Ah, yes, I find the time very long after dinner. I don't like to go to bed before half-past "And the days draw in so quickly now, there

"Not in a cab?" "No, but I am going to walk; it is quite So sprightly yet unobtrusive was the cheery | fine and dry, and if I feel tired at the Conway

"Do you often play chess now?"

"I've no one to play with. That is one

"Cribbage, backgammon?"

"No. never."

bring her to her senses immediately. She "Oh, Mr. Binney! No, pray don't think of

would be very glad to have Miss Bright as a such a thing; it might give you cold, and visitor as long as she liked to stay, but as to there isn't the slightest occasion-I am so living with them altogether, "No!" she would not give her consent to that; she had always But Mr. Binney remained firm; his hat and

very long faces indeed. What would she do? | they walked along. "I shall hope to come and see them all sometimes," Miss Bright said. "I "Oh, something is sure to turn up," she know as long as the Brendons have a home to my last ebb an opening has been made for | "And remember that so long as I have a house there will be room for you in it." "That is very kind of you, Mr. Binney," she

"Now, then," said Miss Bright, "here we When Mrs. Binney died, which happened say farewell," and she held out her hand, but quite suddenly about a year before, there had Mr. Binney did not take it; he was engaged in been some talk as to Miss Bright going to Mr. | hailing & cab he saw; then he drew out his

Mr. Binney gave the directions to the driver Mr. Binney thoroughly appreciated Miss and then he held out his hand, hesitated, Bright, but he had lost his taste for matrimony; opened the door and said, "I don't see why I At the railway station they had but a very ing that he was now a widower, he could not | short time of waiting. Miss Bright stood near conscientiously say that he felt his state to be the carriage which she had chosen; nothing remained but to say good-by and enter.

he felt sure, manage his household properly. for she had not said she was coming up again. "Oh, I shall often write to the Brendons and extravagance, as people seemed to say, Mr. Sally. You will hear of me through them."

Miss Bright tried to smile, but her eyes filled . So all the hopes that on the death of Mrs. | rapidly, and to hide the tears she half turned

dashed to the ground. Evidently aunt B. was away; couldn't anything be managed for

idea never once occurred to me." Miss Bright had another piece of news to to me, or I should have made the offer long West. But for a man with no money and three tell. An old pupil of early days had been re- ago; however, better late than never-that is, little children, clearly the route to fortune

will the Brendons and Sally say?" been tiduking. Miss Bright had readily ac- be for not asking you before. Now I understand back to its present density. I do not believe cepted her offer, and she had written to tell why I wouldn't consent to your being my that emigration is good economy for any Euro-

you know."

arrange our plans and fix the day." ended, I can satisfy their curiosity by telling it; give them, meanwhile, technical training

The Prevalence of Crime in London.

The business of detecting crime in London | Zurich children go to them to the end of the fouris admitted to be badly done. The precincts of | teenth year. Compulsory education and the most mem. Since but Druscowitch, and he ruined a great career by being inveigled into the De Gancourt betting frauds.

> Within a nest of roses, Haif hidden from the sight, Until a smile discloses Its loveliness aright, Behold the work of Cupid Who wrought it in a freak

Were these the golden ages Of knights and troubadours, Who brighten olden pages With tourneys and amours. What lances would be broken-What silver lutes would speak, In honor of the dimple-The dimple on her cheek! -8. M. Peck.

Rheumatism Quickly Cared. home, although it was quite true, perhaps, I | case in the shortest time. It has the indorse-

tea was brought in, and Miss Bright asked should she pour it out. Her offer was accepted. Starving on Sixty Cents a Day---A Knotty Problem.

Special Correspondence National Tribune.

ZURICH, February 1. A few days ago a kind old German lady came to tell us the sad story of one of the poor families whom she visits as a member of the associated charities of this town of model institutions. The member who brings the family under charitable supervision is a little child, who must shortly die of water upon the other Swiss families. The father is a day laborer on the railroad; the mother is a vigorous woman, good wife, mother, and housekeeper, and there are three well children, under ten years of age, besides the ailing baby. Both parents are sober, and the father has regmake it worth while to mention the fact. Good ter substitute for adequate pay.

The problem of this family has been haunt-

A HOPELESS SUGGESTION.

The only suggestion which Fran Bloest could make was that the law ought to forbid laborers to marry until they can guarantee suitable maintenance for wife and children. But at sixty cents a day, where can a man do that? I think no American would make that suggesman's right to have home and wife and childyes, children-if he be able and willing to work. It would be hard to defend, in America, a law that forbade the workman the satisfaction of the noblest needs of his manhoodanything, it means this-that the American workman is a man whose manhood must be secured: whose conditions of life must be made

and kept such that home and wife and child may be possible for him, if he can and will work, with no dread of hunger. That is the valuable work in the way of developing the sole ground on which the tariff can be defend- truth of history in relation to the campaigns of ting the American workman out of reach of among participants-men of known analytical Swiss laborer, he has at least the ballot, and he by reekless assertion and often by malicious sponsibilities to which his manhood entitles | terest. The subjects treated in the course of him. Nevertheless, necessity does, in great | nine lectures are as follows: February 19th, measure, compel that which the law dare not "The Second Battle of Bull Run," August 14 prescribe, and marriages are fewer in Switzer- to September 3, 1862, General Geo. H. Gordon; any other country in the civilized world. But it would be difficult to find a more conclusive | F. W. Palfrey; March 4th, "Chancellorsville," proof of the futility of the theory of Malthus than Switzerland offers to-day; for, though the 11th, "Gettysburg," June 10 to July 14, 1863, increase of native population is minimized, and | no lecturer assigned; March 18th, "Vicksemigration is enormously large, in proportion to the native population, the immigra-

continued as at present and the native increase |

of population continued stationary as at pres-

nowise improved; for on the day on which his

wages began to rise an American steam-paddy,

taking the place of his ill-made, short-handled

shovel, would leave him worse off than to day.

Certainly overcrowding is the bane of the

THE REMEDY OF EMIGRATION.

of hardship, emigration is the first remedy

which suggests itself to any one who knows

the vast Western prairies that are waiting to be

made into homes of prosperous families. But

the railroad laborer's family in question is not

such a case. For this family it is difficult to

conceive of anything more cruel than emigra-

tion. Without capital, without friends in

America, with three little children-the baby

would die on the way-what would their first

year in America be? It is young, single men

and women for whom emigration is a blessing;

or peasants whose children are well grown,

who can sell a well-managed farm, and with

does not lie through Castle Garden. Moreover,

went, in one year, to America, there are

enough still poorer Germans pouring into

pean country to-day; for the vigorous go, and

the families such as this of ours remain. At

best, emigration is but a palliative, and a doubt-

What remains? There is always the favorite

American solution-educate the children; put

them on a better plane than that on which

their parents are; give them power to study

their own position and to devise remedies for

well; for fifty years past Zurich has been fol-

lowing this advice more and more completely.

Zurich schools are the best in the world, and

of joys in heaven or to silence him with the

teachings of Malthus. The German govern-

mental reply to his questions-the prison,

for him; for Switzerland is a truly representa-

tive democracy. Therefore, the Swiss work-man reads, talks, holds meetings, discusses

measures and votes upon them; most impor-

WHAT THE GOVERNMENT CAN DO.

the state of the railroad laborer, and some

fine day he will use his ballot to force his gov-

ernment to try his plan for securing for steady,

able-bodied railroad laborers better pay than

sixty cents a day. He explains his plan as

follows: The railroad is a paying investment.

The money carned by it is divided into three

parts, one of which goes to the men employed.

a second as dividend to stock and bondholders,

Now, let the State buy the road, issuing bonds

for the purpose. With its better credit it can

a third to the fund for repairs and extensions.

So he has thought out his own remedy for

tant of all-he thinks.

police surveillance and exile-have no terrors

Nevertheless, at first sight, for specific cases

working for it.

"And you will let us hear how you get on?"

"And I hope so very much that you will be comfortable and happy.'

"I wish that you were not obliged to go She shook her head sadly. "No." she said ;

"I tried everything I could," and here a sob would come, "but nobody seemed to want "I-I want you." Mr. Binney was stammer-

pathy apparent, he sat down and wrote a kind "Mrs. Binney!-1!"-everything seemed to little note with a check for £10 folded within swim around her-"but, Mr. Binney, such an

"I am very sure of that, my dear," he said earnestly, " and it has taken some time to come this little capital begin a new life in our great

"Oh, but I think it is so good of you-and if half the laboring population of Switzerland you feel sure that I can make you happy? What "Say that I am more lucky than I deserve to Sally that the next week she should come up housekeeper; I was wanting you for my wife,

"Miss Bright held up her hands in dismay. "Oh, my!" she cried. "There's the train | ful one. "What of that if it is?-another will soon

follow, and while we are waiting for it, we can And if any one wishes to know how it all ney .- Temple Bar.

the Savoy and Thames Embankment are not stringent factory acts in the world keep the safer now than Hounslow Heath in the days of | children of Zurich on the royal road to learning Jonathan Wild. One hundred and twenty- in a manner which puts every State in America four persons disappeared in London last year, to shame. Technical education of the best is of whom no trace has ever been found, and furnished by the Commonwealth. There is no each week numbers of dead bodies, known as | child labor in Canton Zurich to-day, if string-"but you know, Mr. Binney, I am not growing stiff uns," are brought in by toilers of the entlegislation and perfect administration mean anything. All this tells in a certain way. The the time of the late Inspector Field, no one of | working population of Zurich is clean, orderly, the detective order has won an established fame | well-instructed, more or less able to think marvelously laborious, but perpetually on the borders of pauperism, if not actually hungry. One good result, however, is coming out of the general education of the Swiss workingman. It is making him able to think and to The Dimple on Her Cheek. study his case for himself. It is growing harder every year to satisfy him with promises

The witching little dimple— The dimple on her check!

The Sirens' lays and glances To lure the sailor nigh; The perilous romances Of fabled Lorelie, And aft the spells of Circe Are 'reft of charm and weak, Beside the dainty dimple-The dimple on her cheek!

There has never been a medicine for rheumatism introduced in the United States that | present bonds of the railroad. Then let the has given such universal satisfaction as Du- | State revolutionize the distribution of the she saw that, only for her being there, he had rang's Rheumatic Remedy. It stands out alone railroad's annual earnings. Let it pay its railas the one great remedy that actually cures | road laborers of every grade and function living | which is taken by inhalation and which acts "So I hope the little fib I told will be for- this dread disease. It is taken internally, and given me, for when I said that I was wanted at | never has and never can fail to cure the worst need not but for that have left quite so carly.

But it was so nice of Joe to come home. I do

love to see husbands and wives companions to

ment and recommendation of many leading paying wages, making needed repairs and physicians in this State and elsewhere. It is paying interest, to wiping out its debt. Make this the second consideration. But let it abandelphia, for such documents and reports of cases

fund be abolished. When the State needs a railroad for the industrial development of the whole Commonwealth, let it build its road at TOPICS.

Agricultural Readers. True, the extension of Swiss railroads would

We extract the following remarks from an treated somewhat as above. Instead of clean article in an exchange: "Many farmers who straw a large barrow load of strawy stable This is the plan which the Swiss laborer think they have nothing to top-dress their manure was spread around each hill, but not grass with have a resource that they do not | heavier than four inches in depth. it proved successful there, he would like to think of. Under the old cattle barns and tieextend it to all the other industries which ups, where the urine has run through the floors and soaked into the ground for many The Swiss have profound confidence in the years, is an accumulation of valuable plant State management of the railroads, because the food unsuspected by many who possess it. The State management of the post and telegraph is | earth under these old stables, from four to six excellent and very cheap; the State, in Switz- | feet deep, and often more, is richer than any manure, and it is just the thing to top-dress either new or old grass lands with. A farmer

The laborer's answer to this is, that an essential | tried the same, and in every case the results saying that it certainly was a very pretty cap. family under charitable supervision is the sick | part of his plan is to make the railroad pay its | have been satisfactory." own interest. It does so now; it would do so | There is in the above a good lesson, and rethen. All that he asks is a chance to buy up calls to mind a method of making use of liquid and cancel, through State management, year by year, some of the bonds which, under present on a farm noted for its crops. The drainings circumstances, are an eternal burden upon from the horse and cow stables, the washings railroad earnings. He makes, moreover, the from the barn-yard and all waste water from ingenious suggestion that, after the successful of a certainty it was very pleasant to have a congenial somebody to bear one company—one who could talk mell talk me duced; for, the interest drain baving been abol- washings, or material picked up near old fence ished in this way and the extension-fund rows, were piled up in a flat-topped heap in ing me. Somewhere, somehow, there must be drain having been renounced in the first close proximity to the tank. Every day the read in the papers, and knows nothing from a solution for it. The temperance palliative place, there would be no object in charg- collected drainings were drawn up by a good of Switzerland now enjoys over the telegraph-

ing public of America. Meantime, he observes with interest that a large part of the total railroad earnings of Switzerland are paid out of English and American pockets; for summer travel and export | that can be applied. freights are what keep Swiss railroads alive. The Swiss railroad laborer would like to keep this foreign gold in Switzerland. It makes tion. I think no American would dare deny a him bitter and revolutionary to reflect that, while his children are hungry, this stream of foreign gold flows, through his labor, out of one set of foreign pockets into the pockets of another set of foreigners-i. e., into the pockets of the foreign capitalists who have a perpetual provided he be willing and able to work for himself and his own. If the policy of our Gov-State confers upon them the privilege of advancernment during the past twenty years means ing morey for building Swiss railroads-a function which it could perform for itself.

The Harvard Lecture Course. The Harvard Historical Society is doing a land, in proportion to the population, than in | February 26th, "Gaines' Mill and the Peninsular Campaign," March to July, 1862, General April, 1863, Major J. F. Huntington; March burg," October 24, 1862, to July 4, 1863, Dr. Edward Channing; March 25th, "The Chickais such that the wages of the native able- to November 25, 1863, General E. Opdycke; bodied railread laborers are forced down to April 8th, "Franklin and Nashville," October sixty cents a day. And even if this immi- 31 to December 31, 1864, Colonel Henry E. gration were stopped-if the native emigration | Stone; April 15th, "Sherman's March Through |

ent-the railroad laborer's position would be in | 1864, Mr. John C. Ropes. To those who know the character of the Massachusetts Military Historical Society it before it are designed for publication. One | tomatoes and melons." volume has already been given to the public, Swiss laborer, but overcrowding which comes | and has proved of great value. The gentlemen of the chaotic condition of our labor, not the of the society, most of whom were officers in overcrowding which comes of every able- the army during the civil war, are engaged in bodied man's having a home of his own and a critical study of the war, and, as may well be supposed, the lecturers will bring to the discussion of the subjects to which they have been assigned a degree of thorough acquaintance, derived from patient investigation of all the controverted points, that will render their

lectures of more than ordinary interest. The Run-Down Condition of the System. in which weakness, nervous worry and low spirits unhinge one completely, is corrected by Dr. Foster's Restorative, which braces up the muscles, enlivens the mind, and composes the nerves, with a power and promptness altogether admirable. Office, 1707 Poplar street, Philadelphia. \$1. We know Dr. Foster to be an experienced and reliable practitioner.-Ep.]

By the Camp-Fire. [By Mrs. S. D. Hobart.] We meet in joy and gladness Beside the camp-fire's light, And kindly greetings temper The chilling winter's night. Amid the song and laughter, The comfort, warmth and glow, Our hearts recall the pictures Of camp-fires long ago.

"Come!" rang from Freedom's watch-towers, And, answering to the call, You went, our manliest, bravest, Our light, our joy, our all. While mothers to their bosoms Their stripling first-born pressed, And whispered through their sobbing: "Dear land, we give our best!"

Beneath the Southern star-beams, By camp-fire blazing bright, You told the tales of skirmish, Of pickets, march and fight. The songs that cheered the moments Ring down the aisles of time; No songs so thrill the soldier As their wild, pulsing rhyme.

"Glory, Hallelujah ! " Pealed through the startled trees. "We rally 'round the flag, boys;" Came floating on the breeze. With "Marching on to Richmond!" The canvas walls resound, And the echoes chorus "Tenting To-night on the old camp-ground,"

"We're Coming, Father Abraham!" " Our flag shall float forever!" "Our own brave boys are they!"
"When this cruel war is over No longer will we roam." "Tramp, tramp, the boys are marching!"
And the song of "The girls at home!"

Soon came the rude awak ning : Startled-but undismayed You heard through widening circles The furious fusilade.
O'er wounded, dead and dying, Amid the cannons' roar, Unwavering and unswerving,

Fair Freedom's flag you bore. Oh! valiant, true and stendfast Through tempest, heat and cold, Our country erowned you heroes, In those grand brave days of old. Though homesick, heartslek, weary, Daring the battery's breath, Your brave hearts never faltered While face to face with death.

Then back from field and prison, A band of crippled men. The wreck of battle-surges, We welcomed you again. We saw your thin ranks falter, And wails of auguish sore Went up from home and hearthstone, For those who came no more.

Still through the rolling ages
Shall brightly glow their fame; Still on our country's annals Their deeds of valor flame, And bands of patriot children, In springtime's sunny hours Shall revirent place above them Fair wreaths of spotless flowers.

place bonds carrying a lower interest than the Simply Wonderful: The cures that are being made in nearly all chronic diseases, by a new Vitalizing Treatment wages; and let this be avowedly its first condirectly on the weakened nerve centres and sideration. Let it apply what money it can, year by year, from the year's earnings, after ities which had been lost, are simply wonderful.

roads paying their share of the cost; but the State must not pay its railroad laborers sixty | Some Practical Suggestions for Our

COMPOSTING WITH LIQUID MANURE. scheme is that it proposes to rob Peter to pay recently top-dressed twelve acres of grass with the dirt from beneath an old barn, and got beginning, to buy the railroad from its present | such a growth of grass that the hay could hardly owners for the good of the railroad laborers, be made on the ground. Many others have

> manure which we have seen many years ago the dwelling-house were run by drains into a pump and run over the heap; a small ledge was raised around the edges of the heap to prevent escape of water, and in this manner the that it is an excellent food fish whole pile of earth would be saturated with the liquid. This compost was considered of grass lands it is considered the best fertilizer

MARKET GARDENING IN THE SOUTH. In a paper recently submitted by P. Henderson, of New York, we find the following example of successful market gardening: "In a visit to Charleston, S. C., last February, I called on a firm of market gardeners-the Messrs. Noisette-who had long been customers of ours for seeds and plants, and never dreaming for a moment, from their intelligent manner of doing business, but what they were white men. I was surprised to find, on asking for them, that the firm was represented by two modest looking colored men of 'middle age, who from a beginning of eleven acres in 1864 had, in 1883, got to be owners of seventy-five acres of valuable land, right in the suburbs of Charleston, every acre of which was worked in vegetable and fruit crops in the most thorough manner. edges, and place therein a few carp, and your every crop showed the greatest possible fered; but it is amply sufficient ground for put- the civil war. Having selected-largely from | Hardly a weed was to be seen, and nearly competition with the labor of a land wherein and critical acumen to take up the subject | tility; and no wonder, for they use sixty tons able-bodied railroad laborers earn sixty cents a assigned them, and, by diligent research, sep-day. But, even in Switzerland, such a law arate the pure gold of truth from the dross of per acre. They had the biggest and best will never be made. Bitter as is the lot of the error into which the public mind has been led manure heap I ever saw in any market garden, having early learned the importance of that will never permit the passage of a law which | misstatements, the society offers a course of factor to success. They employ an average of would condemn him to forego comforts and re- lectures this winter that will be of unusual in- seventy-five hands, or about one to each acre, which is about the same as is required at the North, though the wages paid-fifty cents per day for women and one dollar per day for men-is little more than half that paid North, and when it is known that their early products now sell for three times as much in New York or Philadelphia as the home grown vegetables | To the Editor NATIONAL TRIBUNE: and fruits, it can well be understood how prof-

> NOTES ON VEGETABLES. We brief the following from the Rural New-Yorker: "After trying all the leading varieties of bush beans I prefer the Golden Wax. The Marrow is one of the best for field culture; the White Wax is not productive enough, and the New Prolific tree bean is a grand fizzle. Try the Egyptian beet for extra early, Dewing's blood turnip for second early and winter use. The Champion Globe is the best cropper among the mangels. Out of a score of varieties of vating, and digging, besides, there is one and cabbage on trial the past season, I consider Etampes, for extra early; Jersey Wakefield, early; Winningstadt, medium; Stone Mason and Premium Flat Ducth for late, the best. Marblehead Early sweet corn leads the van for earliness, but has a red cob. Roslyn's Hybrid | there is nothing that looks worse than the pleases me best as a late variety. Amber Cream | handles sticking out of the snow. disappoints in size and productiveness. Tailby's Hybrid cucumber is the very best either early onion the Early Red Globe was fit for | the seeds which fall to the bottom. use several days ahead of other kinds. For general crop nothing equals the Danvers and before a potato will be found that combines more good qualities for winter use than the squash is entitled to all the gems in the casket, of the cellar, thus engendering dampness. as grown in my garden. Boston Marrow and Hubbard did well. If I had to confine myself to one variety of tomato it would be Hathaway's Excelsior. Of the new varieties I am very favorably impressed with the Mayflower. It

second early kind."

CUTTING OUT DEAD WOOD. A great many years ago-twenty-five years at least—the writer had occasion to trim out several of many rows of raspberries just after the fruit was gathered. The old canes which produced the fruit were removed, and all the young canes or sprouts taken out except four or five, which were left to produce the crop of the following season. The remainder of the patch was not trimmed out till the spring. The consequence was that the plants which had been first trimmed produced so much more fruit, and of so much better size and quality, that the difference was apparent on sight. ince then we have always reco nended the removal of old raspberry and blackberry canes as soon as they complete fruiting. We have over and over again, since that time, seen statements to the effect that it made no difference to the forthcoming crop whether the old canes were removed or not. Of course, we always doubted that the writers ever made any experiment, but simply advise because they think there can be no harm from allowing old dead wood to remain.

We allude to the above for the reason that the following paragraph is going the rounds of the rural papers, and is now fortified by the discovery, or at least advice, of scientific men, which gives it much more value, as public information, than if merely promulgated by a grower of berries: "Scientific men now claim that a dead branch exhausts the vitality of a vine or tree to a limited extent, and should be removed. Dead canes on blackberries, raspberries, and the useless vines of grapes should, therefore, be removed at the earliest opportunity.'

PLUM TREES IN POULTRY YARDS. We have advised the employment of poultry in keeping in cheek the plum curculio, and the experiences of the New York Agricultural Station furnish additional and convincing proof | them. that the effect of poultry about plum trees is | -The Kieffer pear still furnishes a great very beneficial. All their plum trees are, with theme for nurserymen, who are loudly proa single exception, in the poultry yard. Of were found stung by insects, while in the same | more valuable for canning purposes than the number of fruit taken from the tree outside quince. For these reasons it can be recomthirty-seven had been stung. Nearly all the

but a few specimens. WATERMELON CULTURE. The Rural New-Yorker describes the following But it was so nice of Joe to come home. I do
ove to see husbands and wives companions to
such other!"

"Ah, indeed, yes; that is the object of matri"Ah, indeed, yes

with rotted manure, which was well mixed with the soil. A low, flat hill was then made and seed planted. When the vines were large enough to begin to run the whole surface was covered to the depth of a foot with wheat the vines. No cultivation whatever was given afterward; no weeds or grass grew. The vines spread over the straw, and the melons matured clean and fine. The yield was abundant, and the experiment an entire success." The best crops of melons which we have seen were

the sap, and the whiter the sugar and the bet- molested the trains. ter the grain with the least molasses. The We found Marfreesboro' a dismal-looking tree is sweetest."

THE GERMAN CARP. To the Editor NATIONAL TRIBUNE:

I notice in a late issue of your paper an article from an exchange in reference to the carp. I would say, from the tone of said article, that the writer is merely rehashing what he has experience with this fish.

Now, I have had considerable experience, and am prepared to say, and to prove by others, Referring to the report of the Iowa fish com-

mission, I find the following: "Sylvester Scott. more value for top-dressing grass, for shoveling | a carp raiser of California, says they are a fine into a hill of corn, or sprinkling in the drills fish to eat. Levi Davis, of Forestville, Cal., previous to planting potatoes, than twice its says they are a cheap and excellent food; the bulk of the best rotted barn-yard manure. For quality he considers equal to trout." Mr. Finly, a carp raiser of Pittsburg, writes as follows: "There is an old saying that the

Lord sends us the provisions, but the devil sends the cook. I think those who claim that the carp is of poor quality, and dry eating, must have had his satanic majesty's cook in the kitchen." Do the above testimonials bear out the writer who said the carp is an inferior food fish? Another statement made is that the carp will not live in spring water, and that any old pond above a mud-hole is good enough for

them. This I deny. The carp no more desires a poud with muddy or filthy water than do the trout, but it is to their credit that they will live where the tront would be on his back in a minute. The great majority of farmers do not have spring-brooks, but this is no reason why they need be without fish. Make a pond several feet deep at the deepest, with shallow

not bury in the mud, as is claimed by some. have had fish to grow from two to twelve a pail and wash basin, and we borrowed some inches, without feed save that which nature bedding of the woman in whose house we had provided, in four months. And, let me say, a carp is not like a cat-fish, all head, but it has a | could get supplies from the Sanitary Commissmall head, and is very broad on the back, and | sion. L. JONES.

RUSSELL, IOWA.

TREE INVIGORATORS (?).

I have received a circular, headed "A Revoitable the business must be. I did not ask lution in Fruit Culture," recommending a what their profits on their seventy-five acres | compound which claims to so change the flavor were, but I have little doubt it would not be of the sap in the leaves and bark that the aphis less than \$20,000 per year, and may be \$30,000; that infest the tree are unable to subsist on the tion of cheap Italian and German labor manga and Chattanooga Campaigns," June 24 for when cabbage sells for twenty-five cents leaves, and are, therefore, driven off, leaving and cauliflower seventy-five cents per head, the tree unmolested to bring forth its blossom and when we know that 10,000 plants are and mature its fruit. The manner of applying planted on an acre, it is easily seen what mar- this compound is advised as follows: "Bore ket gardening must pay in the South. These into the tree with a 5-8 bit until you nearly Georgia, no lecturer assigned; April 22d, "The men had the best plows, harrows and rollers reach the heart; fill the aperture thus made Virginia Campaign of 1864," May 3 to June 19, that money could buy, and the 4,000 tons of with the Phonix Fruit Tree Invigorator and manure which they use annually is spread close the hole tight with grafting wax or a by a manure-spreader worked by horses. Their principal crops are strawberries, lettuce, up this mixture and carry it to all parts of the will be a pleasure to learn that the papers read | cauliflower and cabbage, with some potatoes, | tree, giving it life and fruit-producing properties. The application should be made in winter, or prior to the 1st of June." Do you know

what value this mixture has upon trees? DELAWARE, O. A YOUNG FARMER. Ans. No value whatever. Keep clear of all

such unmitigated nostrums. NOTELETS. -Do not spread manure over too much ground. It is better to raise one hundred bushels of potatoes upon half an acre than upon

a half acres for other crops. plements are to be left for the winter under the shelter of Heaven's canopy, some place should be selected where the snow drifts deeply, for

-The right time to plant sorghum seed is when the soil shows a steady temperature of for table use or for pickles. The Salamander | 52° or above, six inches below the surface. lettuce forms a large, compact head, withstands | The best test for good seed is said to be to reheat and drought, is crisp and tender, and re- duce sorghum sirup by water to a density of We prepared food for about forty. The boys mains in edible condition a long time. For an | 27° Baume, put the seed in it, and plant only

-Cellars in which fruit is stored between picking time and the regular winter weather Wethersfield. I think that it will be some time | should be opened at night, instead of the daytime, as is usually done. The night air is cooler, while the warmer air of the daytime Burbank. As a grand failure, the Perfect Gem | has its moisture condensed on the colder walls -We see it stated that basket willows unpeeled sell for twenty to twenty-five dollars

per ton, while from three to six tons are grown per acre. Peeled willow is worth at the factories \$100 per ton; steam power is now being is large, solid, of excellent flavor, and has few used for peeling them, which will reduce the seeds. The early purple-top Munich turnip is | cost of prepartion. About five millions of delvery perfect. The Snowball is a very good lars' worth of willows are imported yearly. -It is stated that, contrary to general belief, the earliest sowings of winter wheat are not liable to so great injury from the Hessian fly as later-sown crops. Wheat put in during the first week of September often yields a good crop, while that which is sown between the

> that sown in the last week in the month-again -The Niagara grape is recommended as a very desirable stock on which to graft more desirable varieties. According to the evidence of those who have this grape for disposal, we were led to believe that it stood at the top of down and use it merely as a stock to graft

other varieties upon? -The importance of apples as a food, says Liebig, has not hitherto been sufficiently estimated or understood. Besides contributing a large proportion of sugar, mucilage, and other nutritive compounds in the form of food, they contain such a fine combination of vegetable acids, extractive substances, and aromatic principles as to act powerfully in the capacity of

refrigerants, tonics, and antiseptics. -The Lowell Courier says that we have to go back half a century to find a parallel to the late floods in the Ohio Valley: that the biggest freshet ever known on the Merrimac was nearly as far back, and the severest drought of which we have any record in this section was in the early part of the century,-all of which took place before the forests had been much interfered with.

-Beginners in fruit culture should not buy largely of new kinds of fruit trees or plants. It is a good rule to be guided by the experience of older neighbors who have settled upon the most profitable kinds for the locality. New varieties that promise well, should be tried first on a small scale, in order to ascertain their probable value before investing largely in

claiming its great value. All who have raised mended, and from what we have seen of it we trees within the poultry yard produced a good | do not think that any person will regret plantcrop of fine plums, while the outside one bore | ing half a dozen trees of this variety of pear. Four Begutiful Cards.

New designs never before published. Will

MINISTERING ANGELS.

straw. The straw was placed close up around The Touching Reminiscences of a Devoted Army Nurse.

[By Mrs. Harriet Dada Emens, M. D., Syracuse, N. Y.]

About the first of December, 1863, Miss Dysart and I secured passes to go to Nashville, Tenn., where Misses Hall and Bell had been Says the Farmer's World: "Axioms in su- for several weeks. On reaching Nashville we gar making current in maple camps include | concluded it would be best for some of us to the following: A rock maple will make more be nearer the front, so Miss Hall and I decided sugar than a white maple, but it will not be to go to Murfreesboro'. On going to the depet so white. A second-growth maple will make to take the train we found there was no paswhiter sugar than others. The whiter the wood | senger car attached, so we took passage with the darker the sugar. The smaller the trees the the train-guard in the "stockade car." The sweeter the sap. The lower the tap the more sides of this car were of thick plank, in which sap, but it will be of an inferior quality. The holes had been cut, so that in case the train higher the tap the sweeter it is, but there is was attacked the guard could repel the enemy's less of it. The shallower the tap the sweeter as ault. At that time guerrillas frequently of

deeper the tap the darker the sugar, with a place, and the dire effects of war were every-larger per cent, that will not grain. The more where visible. Two buildings that had forspouts put into a tree and the larger the bore merly been semineries, several stores and a the more sap, also the greater injury to the hotel, were being used for hospitals. These tree. More and a sweeter sap runs during the we found welf filled with the sick and the day than at night. Sap on the south side of a wounded, and we concluded that there was enough for us to do.

We first called at the Sanitary Commission rooms, but found things scarcely settled there yet; so we applied to the Christian Commission. where we found two delegates and Chaplain Earnshaw. The chaplain went with us to the medical director, Dr. Israel Moses, who received us very coldly. He said all he should wish us to do, if we remained, would be to attend to the preparation of the low diet, and not enter the wards at all, and informed us that we could not be together in the same hospital.

At first we could not decide what to do. We were inclined to take the first train and return to Nashville, as our sphere for usefulness was to be so limited by the doctor; and even the chaplain thought we had better not stay, as we would meet with rebuffs and prejudice, and it would be rather lowering to our dignity to attend to the preparation of the diet. Knowing. however, that it was not generally considered beneath the dignity of a mother or a wife to prepare food for a sick son or a wounded husband. we concluded to remain and meet with determination whatever obstacles might be thrown in the way of our usefulness. There were many soldiers suffering for the want of proper care and food, as we had been told by one of the assistant surgeous, and if we could not eare for them in the wards, we certainly could cook the food, in case we could secure the materials and rooms in which to do the cooking.

It was with difficulty that we found a place to stay the first night, for no one assisted us to secure lodgings; but at last we found a place with a Confederate woman by the name of Davis, a relative of the Confederate Colonel Ashley, of Virginia.

REPORTING FOR DUTY. The next morning we reported for duty. hiss hall was assigned to No. 1, and the writer

The carp is a hybernating fish and remains to No. 3 hospital. The surgeon at No. 1 went in a state of stupor during the winter, but does | out and secured a room for us, and sent over two cot beds, some old blankets, sheets, pillows The growth of this fish is remarkable. I and mattresses-all very much soiled as also secured a room to supply our needs until we

On reporting to hospital No. 3, I was very coldly received by the surgeon in charge, but I found among the wounded quite a number of the 12th army corps boys, some of whom I had known in other hospitals. One said: "When I was down at Bridgeport I heard that you were out here somewhere, and I just said to one of the boys here that I thought Miss Dada would come soon." Another New York soldier said: "I am glad to see a New York Indy." Another asked if I intended to remain. I replied "Yes." "Thank God," said he.

Most of the patients had been wounded at Lookout Mountain, but some were still suffering from wounds received in that bloody battle of Chickamauga; so, upon the whole, we were not sorry that we had remained notwithstanding that we received no encouragement from anyone who wore shoulder straps. The sick and wounded regretted as well as we that we were restricted to preparing food and distributing it through the

different wards. Soon after I went to the Christian Commission to see if I could get some eggs for one of the patients, who was very low, and needed something besides hard-tack and coffee but I found that they had none, and did not show any disposition to try to get any. All that the patients at that time had for supper was bread, apple sauce, and tea. I told Dr. Douglas, the ward surgeon and a Christian gentleman, that two acres; mileage is saved in planting, culti- I would gladly prepare some food if materials and a place to cook could only be furnished. He said: "I will see that you have some chick--Some one suggests that when farmers' im- ens to-morrow, if they will allow you to prepare them in the full-diet kitchen." I called upon the head cook and found him to be Nicholas Anderson, who formerly had been cook at

the 12th army corps hospital in Gettysburg. He very willingly consented, and offered to assist me all he could. About the 22d of December some supplies were brought on, and a stove was given me, with a colored wemen and a little girl to assist. thought that everything tasted so much better. For fifty cents per gallon I also succeeded in obtaining some milk, which made a substantial

diet for those who were very low, Mrs. Lee, from Elk Horn, Wis., visited our hospital about this time and became very much interested in all that concerned the comfort of our soldiers, and in February following, I received from the Woman's Aid Society, of Elk Horn, a draft for \$25, and during the year a number of them, and afterwards one for \$50, to be used as I saw fit, for the relief of those under my care. From other sources I also received at different times sums of money with which to

buy delicacies for the sick. In January Dr. May, now of Corning, N. Y. one of the surgeons at Gettysburg of whom I have spoken, arrived from Nashville. While in town he called upon the medical director, and, in the course of his conversation, said he was acquainted with two of the ladies in the hospitals there. The medical director answered 10th and 22d is badly infested, and the latestcontemptuously: "Ladies! there are no ladies in the bospitals here. The hospital is no place for a lady. We have some women here who are cooks."

The 1st of February Miss Tuttle came on, and was assigned to No. 2 hospital. We were kept very busy in preparing food and distributhe list of desirable varieties. Has some one ting it among so many. Often we wrote letbecome so far disappointed with it as to cut it ters for the patients to inform their friends where they were, and the condition of their wounds, &c. One day an old Tennessee woman came in from the country, and on inquiring why she was so sad, she told me that her son, who had been a noted scout, and who had often piloted our army in Tennessee, had been brutally murdered by the bushwhackers, a little more than a week before. They had threatened to burn the mother's house if she went after her son's body, but she had bravely replied : "You may kill me if you will, and burn my house; I am for the Union, and shall die for it," and, despite their threats she had taken the body home and, after keeping it two days, had buried

it. The tears ran down her furrowed cheeks as she told me how nice his bair was combed, and how sweet he looked-her own dear boy. During the latter part of the winter and early spring interesting religious meetings were held at the Christian Commission rooms every evening, which were productive of much good. Not a few of those in the hospitals were led to believe on the Lord Jesus Christ, which not only brought joy to Christians there, but also to

Their friends at home. [To be continued.] Consumption Cured.

An old physician, retired from practice, having had pheed in his hands by an East India

missionary the formula of a simple vegetable remedy for the speedy and permanent cure of one hundred specimens of fruit taken at ran-dom on different trees in the yard but three and abundant bearer, and that the fruit is all Threat and Lung Affections, also a positive and radical cure for Nervous Debility and all Nervous Complaints, after having tested its wonderful curative powers in thousands of . eases, has felt it his duty to make it known to his suffering fellows. Actuated by this motive and a desire to relieve human suffering, I will send, free of charge, to all who desire it, this recipe in German, French, or English, with full